

That Country Home  
Go to It via The T-D Want Ad  
Page, For Sale or to Let

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

To Buy or Sell  
Remember the Easiest Way, T-D  
Want Ads—Randolph One

36th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 111 RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.—FOURTEEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 10 —CLOUDY PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## BERLIN GIVEN "REASONABLE TIME" TO REPLY

### RUSSIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN FRANCE TO ASSIST ALLIES

Given Tremendous Ovation  
as They March to Mar-  
seilles Camp.

JOFFRE, IN ORDER OF DAY,  
PRAISES THEIR DEVOTION

Believed to Have Embarked  
From Port of Archangel,  
on White Sea.

WILL BE USED TO FILL IN GAPS

Transports Probably Made Wide  
Sweep to Avoid Submarine  
Danger Zone.

The arrival in France of a large number of troops to reinforce the western battle line has brought great joy to the entire allied countries, where it is hoped that with them fighting shoulder to shoulder at different points with French and Belgians, a material change in the situation may shortly develop. How many Russians have been sent across seas by Emperor Nicholas is not known, but what is described as a "great flotilla of transports" arrived in the harbor of Marseilles, and almost immediately afterward landed the forces amid the cheering of the populace, and the French troops gathered at the quay to greet them with roars of salutes.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, in welcoming the Russians in an order of the day, said they were "soldiers chosen from the bravest in the Russian army, and commanded by officers of the highest renown."

GERMANS WITHDRAW FORCES FROM THEIR OTHER FRONTS  
Coincidental with the arrival of the Russians comes the statement from Paris that the Germans, owing to the strong resistance of the French at Verdun, are withdrawing large forces from their fronts in Russia, Serbia and Macedonia, and throwing them into this hotly contested theater.

Here the French, according to the latest official communication, have delivered an attack near Le Mort Homme, northwest of Verdun, and succeeded in driving the Germans out of portions of a trench previously captured by them. The Germans admit the entry by the French of German trenches in the Cullotte woods, west of Vaux, after a heavy French attack, but say that otherwise the attack was repulsed with heavy casualties.

JOFFRE WELCOMES RUSSIAN IN ORDER OF THE DAY  
PARIS, April 20.—A strong force of Russian troops disembarked at Marseilles at noon to-day.

The Russians are to fight beside the allied soldiers in France.

General Joffre welcomed the Russians in an order of the day, saying their arrival was another striking proof of the devotion of Russia to the common cause.

General Joffre's order reads:

"Our faithful ally, Russia, whose armies already are fighting so valorously against Germany, Austria and Turkey, wanted to give France further evidence of her friendship; more striking proof of her devotion to the common cause."

"Russian soldiers, chosen from the bravest in her armies and commanded by officers of the highest renown, have come to fight in our ranks."

"You will receive them like brothers. You will show them that warm sympathy which you feel toward those who leave their country to come and fight at our sides."

"In the name of the French army, I welcome the officers, under-officers and soldiers of Russia who have embarked

(Continued on Second Page.)

### Preparedness Leader



Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Industrial Preparedness Committee of the Naval Consulting Board, who on May 1 sets in motion 30,000 trained American engineers to go into the factories, mills and the mines of the country to find out, for the first time in the history of the national government, what part the manufacturers of the country can play in producing munitions of war when the time comes.

### URGES COMPROMISE OF BELT LINE CONTROVERSY

Street Committee Reports Ordinance for Adoption Providing for Immediate Opening of Streets.

CITY WILL PROVIDE DRAINAGE

Railroad Agrees to Proceed at Once With Track Work and Erection of Monument Avenue Bridge, Leaving Division of Cost to Courts.

An ordinance prepared by City Attorney Pollard and presented by Alderman Ordway Fuller, compromising the difficulties between the city and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company and making possible the ordinance by the City Council the beginning of the work of depressing the belt line tracks for the crossing of Monument Avenue and other West End streets, was recommended by the Street Committee yesterday afternoon.

The motion for recommendation was offered by Councilman John W. Moore, elected by the City Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Councilman Gilbert K. Pollock. City Attorney Pollard asked that the matter be reported to a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to be held early next week, so that the ordinance could be referred to the Finance Committee without delay. A motion to that effect was adopted. Mr. Pollard stated that, under the terms of the ordinance, the city is required now only to complete a temporary drainage system in B and C Streets, each running, on opposite sides, parallel to the Belt Line tracks, before the company commences its work of track depression and bridge erection. The drainage system can be finished within sixty days, Mr. Pollard and City Engineer Harding informed the committee, and as soon as this is done the railway company will begin its work.

### WAIVES CLAIMS AS TO NATURE OF DRAINAGE

The City Attorney explained how the obstacles which had existed between the railroad company and the city had been removed when the company waived its asserted privilege of being sole judge of the nature of the work to be done in draining B and C Streets, and when it expressed its willingness to make Monument Avenue an existing street, so as to leave later to the courts the question of division of the cost of depressing the tracks and constructing a bridge. The company had first affirmed the cost should be divided equally between it and the city. The question is temporarily waived. In

(Continued on Third Page.)

### ALLIES OBSERVE LAW IN BLOCKADE

France and England Contend That There Have Been No Violations.

THEIR JOINT NOTE READY

Based Largely on Precedents Laid Down by This Country in Civil War.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—According to authentic information reaching Washington, Great Britain and France, in their joint note replying to the American protest against interferences with neutral trade, make no attempt to dispute principles contended for by the United States, but insist that those principles have been given legal interpretation and application by the allies in their blockade of Germany and Austria.

This note, which will be handed to the State Department within the next day or two by the British and French ambassadors, is understood to be long and extremely technical, treating of the whole subject on a purely legal basis, and relying largely upon the precedents laid down by the United States in the Civil War. It is said the allies assume that the United States government does not contend that it has the right to ship goods without restriction into Germany or Austria through contiguous neutral countries such as Holland, Sweden and Denmark.

### RIGHT TO REGULATE ADMISSION OF GOODS

The concession of the right to blockade an enemy country, universally recognized, is regarded as necessarily involving with it the right to regulate the admission of goods to the neutral country, and to the right to regulate the right to regulate the admission of goods to the neutral country, and to the right to regulate the admission of goods to the neutral country.

Moreover, it is argued that incident to the exercise of this right of regulation of imports is the right to search vessels approaching the neutral country. In this connection the allies hold that, while in early days it was possible to conduct such a search at sea, conditions of modern sea traffic have made this impossible, hence it has become necessary to take the neutral ship to the nearest convenient port, where the cargo may be examined. This is the explanation offered for the apparent unreasonable diversion of neutral ships from their regular courses, and what has been complained of as an unnecessary delay in search. It was with a view to reducing complaint on this score, it is pointed out, that arrangements were made for the British embassy here to advise would-be American shippers whether their cargoes probably would be subject to detention.

### CHARACTER OF PAPERS HAS CHANGED COMPLETELY

Another point made by the allies is that the character of ships' papers has changed completely, owing to modern commerce methods, so that no longer can they be relied upon to establish the character of a cargo and its liability to seizure. The practice of consigning goods to order or to individuals in neutral countries who are distributing agents and forwarders to the enemy country, the allies insist, has made it necessary to refer their cases to prize courts for examination.

Complaint by the United States that the prize courts cannot be recognized as competent to render final decision in the cases of seized or detained vessels and cargoes is met by reference to the recent decision in England to the effect that prize courts must be governed by the principles of international law, and where orders in council conflict the latter must give way. There is also, it is pointed out, an acknowledgment of the rights of the neutral power whose ships are seized to appeal to the highest judicial tribunal, and even to take up the case diplomatically if dissatisfied. This, it is pointed out, was the position assumed by the United States government during the Civil War in the famous *Bermuda* case, when the British government waited three years for a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Springbok* case.

Some finishing touches are to be added to the joint note upon the receipt of further data by cable from London and Paris, and the document then will be presented to Secretary Lansing by Ambassadors Jusserand and Spring-Rice and arrangements made for its simultaneous publication in Europe and America.

### FULTON W. CLARE DEAD

One of Best-Known Tobacco Men of South Virginia of Henri Trouble at Louisville.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 20.—Fulton W. Clare, for six, president of the Lexington Tobacco Board of Trade and local manager of a large Eastern tobacco company, died here to-day of heart trouble. Mr. Clare was one of the best-known tobacco men of the South. He had managed plant at Rocky Mount, Va., and Durham and Greensboro, N. C., and Florence, S. C.

### PURSUIT OF VILLA BY U. S. SOLDIERS AT A STANDSTILL

Negotiations With Carranza Also Reach Temporary Halt.

WILSON AWAITING FULL  
ADVISES FROM BORDER

Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, Will Arrive at San Antonio To-Night.

TO SEND REPORTS FORWARD

Mexican Situation Will Be Reviewed by Cabinet When It Meets To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Diplomatic negotiations with General Carranza, as well as the pursuit of Villa by American soldiers, apparently is at a standstill while President Wilson awaits full advice as to the military problems the troops have encountered in Mexico.

With the arrival of Major-General Scott, chief of staff, in San Antonio to-morrow night, the information sought by Secretary Baker will begin to come forward by wire, but it is improbable that any important step will be taken by the Cabinet on to-morrow or until General Scott returns. Secretary Baker maintained to-day that he had suggested sending General Scott because the lack of knowledge of local conditions surrounding the troops on the border and in Mexico was so apparent that it was desirable to learn the facts from General Scott.

Additional reports from General Pershing will probably be ready for consideration by the Cabinet to-morrow. As the Cabinet meeting was devoted almost wholly to the German situation, it seems almost probable that the Mexican situation will be reviewed to-morrow for the first time since General Carranza urged the withdrawal of the expedition.

### REPORTS FROM MEXICO WILL BE AVAILABLE

Reports from Mexico reaching the State Department also will be available. As far as known, they tell of increased difficulties surrounding the expedition. The observer who reported this added that while the movement, he believed, was not authorized by the State Department, it was intended as a hint that the Americans must not move further southward. Apparently only a comparatively small force was involved, and officials here regarded it as significant rather than serious. It was accepted, however, as added proof that the outlying Carranza garrisons are not entirely under the control of the War Department.

The diplomatic situation was unchanged to-day, although it became known that the United States had acknowledged Carranza's request that negotiations for the withdrawal of United States troops be taken up. He was assured his arguments were being investigated, but there was nothing to-day to show that the position of the United States was to be changed. The last word to the State Department from the Carranza capital cast much doubt on the rumor that Villa was dead and his body recovered. No steps have been taken by the Washington government to investigate the matter.

### VILLA IN TROYA TWO DAYS REPORT CLASH AT PARRAL

EL PASO, TEX., April 20.—Francisco Villa passed through Troya, about twenty-five miles east of Parral, two days before the engagement between Americans and Carranza troops there, reports received here to-day said.

### SIX VILLA BANDITS GUILTY OF MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

EL PASO, TEX., April 20.—The six Villa bandits placed on trial at Deming, N. M., yesterday, charged with killing Charles D. Miller in the Columbus raid, to-day were found guilty of murder in the first degree, according to word received here. The jury was out thirty minutes.

### TO FACILITATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS

TORREON, MEX., April 20.—Colonel Brown, in La Boquilla, is reported here to be arranging with General Luis Herrera at Parral by telephone for the use of the railroads to facilitate the withdrawal of the American troops.

### MEXICANS FULLY ACQUAINTED WITH GERMAN SITUATION

EL PASO, TEX., April 20.—On Monday the Chihuahua City newspapers printed dispatches supposed to have come from Juarez, stating that President Wilson was about to deliver an ultimatum to Germany, and that war would be declared within a week. This information was brought here to-day by Americans returning from Chihuahua, who brought copies of the newspapers in which the dispatches appeared.

The arrivals said that the news of the crisis between Germany and the United States was common talk in Chihuahua City on Sunday, forty-eight hours before the facts were made public.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### ANOTHER CHANCE FOR VOLUNTEERS

Labor Party Paves Way for Agreement Reached by British Cabinet.

REAL CRISIS SURMOUNTED

Will Consent to Gradual Extension of Conscription if Necessary.

LONDON, April 20.—The whole nation was surprised and cheered by the unexpected announcement to-day of the Cabinet agreement over the military conscription bill. Thus the country is saved from the anxious days it would have suffered until Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday and from the newspaper controversy which would have raged meantime.

The Labor party, the only political group united against further measures of compulsion, is credited with paying the way to the agreement. The leader, Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education, proposed, according to the reports, a further trial of voluntarily enlistment, with the promise that the Laborites would consent to a gradual extension of conscription if necessary to secure the number of men the military authorities consider essential.

### SECRET SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES WILL BE CONVENED

The Labor members, together with others, demanded that they be informed on the exact position—what number of men had already been enrolled and pledged, as well as how many the War Office requires to enlarge the army and replace the wastage by casualties and other causes. Consequently, a secret session of both houses will be convened on Tuesday, at which the government will supply full information.

An official statement to-night declares that the settlement satisfies all sections of opinions represented, and emphasizes that the sole reason for the secret session of Parliament is to supply confidential information to the members.

Until Premier Asquith's statement yesterday the public failed to realize that the government was actually on the brink of dissolution, as hostile newspapers have strenuously advertised previous crises, which failed to crystallize. This real crisis, which is now surmounted, for the present at least, was not a division on party lines. The Northcliffe press, so-called, supporters of the Conservative Morning Post, has attacked the coalition Cabinet, and particularly the Prime Minister, for failure to frame and execute a vigorous war policy, and has demanded general conscription under the watchword, "Equality of sacrifice for all."

### GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY THE LIBERAL PAPERS

The Liberal papers, with the Conservative Daily Telegraph and most of the provincial papers, supported the government.

Among the politicians, David Lloyd George, who during the early stages of the war became the most popular of the Liberal members of the Cabinet; Sir Edward Carson, who resigned from the Cabinet because of his dissatisfaction with the management of the Gallipoli campaign, and Lord Milner, the two last being strong Conservatives—led in the demand for extending conscription.

### FAVOR AMONG LIBERALS LOYD GEORGE LOSES

Lloyd George appears to have lost favor among the Liberals in the same degree that he has gained it among the Conservatives, while the Liberals, rightly or wrongly, attribute to Sir Edward Carson party motives for his course, as the Ulster leader has been the Liberals' bitter opponent since the home-rule campaign.

Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, has strongly supported conscription, but it is believed that he placed the retention of the coalition Cabinet above every other consideration in importance.

Some of the newspapers have hinted that Mr. Marshall Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, and Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson, chief of headquarters staff, threatened to resign unless the government met the War Office requirements for the troops. But the Nation tonight denies this, and says: "No pistol has been put to Mr. Asquith's head, save by his own friends," referring chiefly to Lloyd George.

A secret session of Parliament is almost unprecedented. The last secret session of the House of Commons was held in 1878. Only the most important officials of the House, besides the members, will be permitted to attend. The information the government reveals becomes public. It would be an offense against the defense of the realm act for newspapers to publish reports, even if they were able to secure the information.

### Emma Goldman in Prison.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Emma Goldman, known to the police in this and other cities as an anarchist, was to-day found guilty in the Criminal Court of disseminating improper literature concerning birth control, and accepted a sentence of fifteen days in the workhouse in lieu of a fine of \$100.

### Soldiering in Mexico



Soldiers of the expeditionary force far advanced in Mexico, have ingeniously constructed shelter tents of adobe mud and grass. The interiors are comfortable and quite roomy, the ground having been dug and a sort of trench excavated for hasty exit should such be necessary.

### NEGRO'S PLEA FOR LIFE AVAILS HIM NOTHING

John Williams Must Pay With His Death for Brutal Crime He Committed.

HE IS QUICKLY FOUND GUILTY

Tried Before Jury at Notaway Courthouse, and Perfect Order is Maintained, Despite Great Crowd Present—Now in Henrico Jail.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
BLACKSTONE, VA., April 20.—To die by electrocution on Friday, May 26, was the sentence imposed upon John Williams, the negro who assaulted a young white girl four miles from this place on March 30, at Notaway Courthouse to-day.

When asked by the court if he had anything to say before sentence was passed upon him, the negro made an earnest and impassioned plea that he be permitted to live and try to make amends for the crime he had committed, which, he said, had been due to drink. He told the court that "I would like to have the chance to live and die a natural death, and in the meantime to make amends for my misdeeds. You have the power to show mercy to me as you hope to have it shown you, and in this tumult of white people I wish to say that it is my desire to live a Christian life in the future, and am willing to spend my days in confinement in order that I may die a natural death."

The negro showed by his manner and speech that he is above the ordinary in intelligence, and while very nervous all during the trial, he spoke with much composure and earnestness in his plea for his life.

### HE WOULD NOT CHANGE VERDICT IF HE COULD

Judge Southall replied that it was not in his power to change the verdict of the jury, and he would not do so if he could. He said that a fair and impartial trial had been given him, and a verdict had been rendered in accordance with the law and evidence in his case.

The prisoner was ordered back to the Henrico Jail, there to await the convenience of the penitentiary authorities when he will be sent for the sentence of the court carried out. Perfect order was maintained during the trial, which had been set for 10 o'clock, but it was five minutes after 11 when court was formally opened. The courtroom was first cleared of all except the officers, doctors, lawyers and newspaper men, and fifty deputies were called and sworn in.

The doors were then thrown open and every man searched for arms as they entered the room. One was found with a pistol, and he was brought to the bar of the court and placed under arrest. His trial for the offense will take place to-morrow morning. The largest crowd ever seen at Notaway Court was present, every county in this section being represented. Not a fourth of these present could gain admission to the courtroom, and every window was surrounded by onlookers. Only a few negroes were present, they having been advised to remain away.

The court appointed three members of the local bar to defend the prisoner, who entered a plea of "not guilty," and they discharged their duties as well as they could under the preponderance of evidence against the accused. They had several negroes brought into court and placed on either side of Williams to see if the witnesses could identify him. This they unhesitatingly did in each instance.

The most interesting incident of the trial occurred just at this time. Jim Cook, an old-time negro, whose name is only a few hundred yards from that of the prisoner, came forward and testified that he had seen Williams in the company of a mine, and not a

### PRESENT METHODS MUST BE CHANGED BEFORE NEXT STEP

U. S. Determined Not to Tolerate Unlawful Sinking of Another Ship.

SUCH ATTACK NOW WOULD MEAN IMMEDIATE BREAK

Wilson Might Agree to Submarines Operating Under Strict Rules of Cruiser Warfare.

BERNSTORFF SEES LANSING

Series of Religious Holidays in Germany May Cause Delay in Settlement of Issue.

### Gerard Delivers American Note

LONDON, April 20.—The American note to Germany was handed in at the German Foreign Office on Thursday evening by James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

The Chancellor, the correspondent adds, has not yet seen the note, as he is at army headquarters, but he has communicated with the Foreign Office by telephone.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—While the United States waits for Germany to reply to the note demanding immediate abandonment of present methods of conducting submarine warfare, one of the chief sources of concern here is the possibility of another attack on a peaceful ship carrying Americans before the Berlin government has determined upon its course. In such an event it is admitted that an immediate rupture could be prevented only by proof that Germany had been unable to communicate with her submarine commanders.

In explaining the demand of the United States to-day, officials said that while abandonment of the present illegal methods at once was essential to continuance of diplomatic relations, the United States might agree to the German submarines operating under the strict restrictions of cruiser warfare. It was emphatically reiterated, however, that a discussion of that phase would not be entered into until the present campaign was brought to a stop. The United States stands firm in its determination not to tolerate unlawful and inhumane sinking of another ship.

### CRUISER WARFARE AS WOULD BE REGARDED AS LEGAL BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE IMPERATIVE THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF VISIT AND SEARCH. THE PASSENGERS AND CREWS BEING ACCORDED A DEGREE OF SAFETY CONSIDERED ADEQUATE. THE MERE PLACING OF PASSENGERS AND CREWS IN SMALL BOATS FAR FROM LAND AND IN DANGEROUS SEAS WOULD NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS.

The Mediterranean plan of warfare, as announced in the German memorandum, on January 7, to the United States, has not worked satisfactorily, administration officials consider. It is held that in many instances submarine commanders, operating in the Mediterranean, have disregarded the undertaking in letter and in spirit. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, is understood to have suggested to his government that it issue a *ne declaratio* applying to all submarine operations similar to that covering the campaign in the Mediterranean.

The ambassador called at the State Department to-day and had a twenty-five-minute conference with Secretary Lansing. Mr. Lansing listened with much interest to suggestions which he understood the ambassador was ready to make his own government for its guidance in framing a reply to the American note, but was not disposed to accept the views as being official.

As a result of this, Count von Bernstorff sent another communication to his government this evening. The ambassador does not expect to call upon Secretary Lansing again until after his government has made formal reply to the American note.

Just how long the United States is willing to wait for the German reply has not been disclosed. All officials agree that a "reasonable time" will be allowed. Press dispatches announced that the note had arrived in Berlin, but official word of its delivery had not been received from Ambassador Gerard to-night.

### DELAY MAY BE RESULT OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

A series of religious holidays, scrupulously observed in the German empire, beginning to-morrow, Good Friday, to continue until next Tuesday, has been suggested as a possible cause of delay by the German Foreign Office.

### HOME ECONOMICS

Buy-Right Hints for the Thrifty Housewife

Buy Easter Things Now  
Stocks Are Complete

The person who was authority for the well-advised expression of "Do it now"—immortalized the subject of preparedness in three of the shortest words in the English vocabulary. Applying the expression to your Easter shopping, is to be able to make choice a matter of personal taste, instead of impulsive selection the penalty of haste. Right now the big stores and pretentious shops of Richmond

NOTE—The Times-Dispatch guarantees a marked saving on every purchase made in Richmond stores that advertise their lowest prices in these pages.